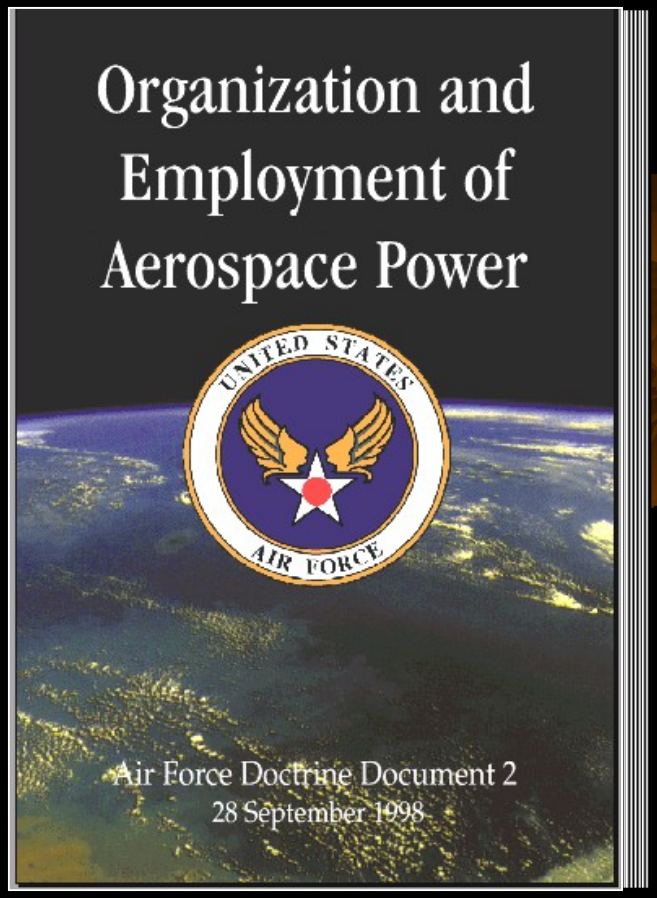


Air Force Doctrine Document 2:

Organization and Employment of Aerospace Power

Purpose of AFDD 2

Tackles these questions:

- What are the contributions of aerospace power?
- How do we shape a response and generate forces?
- How do we organize those forces?
- Who has what responsibilities?
- What do the command structures look like?
- What are the air commander's command mechanisms?
- How do we pull it together?

"A handbook for the COMAFFOR"

Aerospace Operations

- **A discussion on the nature of aerospace power**
  - The Airman's perspective of the levels of war
  - Aerospace maneuver warfare
  - Theater aerospace objectives
  - Conflict termination

- **Illustrations on how aerospace power may be employed under a variety of circumstances:**
  - Peacetime engagement and crisis response
  - Deterrence and contingency actions
  - War winning actions

A primer on the utility of aerospace power across the spe

The Contributions of Aerospace Power:
Peacetime Engagement and Crisis Response

- **Actions to promote stability, safeguard lives**
  - Military to Military Contacts
  - Unilateral and Multilateral Exercises
  - Humanitarian Assistance / Relief Operations
  - Arms Control Operations
  - Counter Drug Operations
  - Counterterrorism Operations
  - Rescue / Noncombatant Evacuation Operations

The Contributions of Aerospace Power:
Deterrence and Contingency Actions

- **Actions to deter or prevent escalation**
  - Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance
  - Show of Force
  - Forced Entry
  - Aerial Denial * *(formerly "Aerial Occupation")*
  - Raids
  - Coercion
  - Air Siege * *(new!)*

New Concept - Air Siege

Air siege operations coerce or compel the enemy toward accepting our desired end state.

- **Employs coercive mechanisms**
  - Denial, punishment, risk, and decapitation
- **In order to:**
  - Isolate the enemy
  - deny freedom of movement
  - Deny organic essentials
  - disable, disrupt, destroy C2
  - Punish through destruction of COGs

The Contributions of Aerospace Power:

War Winning Actions

- **Actions to contribute decisively to rapid victory**
  - Destruction
  - Disruption
  - Diversion
  - Delay
  - Deception
  - Halt
  - Deployment and Sustainment
  - Information Operations

Organization 101: The Task Force

Per Joint Pub 1-02:

1. A temporary grouping of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a specific operation or mission.

2. Semi-permanent organization of units, under one commander, formed for the purpose of carrying out a continuing specific task.

3. A component of a fleet organized by the commander of a task fleet or higher authority for the accomplishment of a specific task or tasks.

Organizing Air Force Forces

- **We will organize as an Aerospace Expeditionary Task Force (AETF)**
  - **A *tailored force*, drawn from on-call AEFs**
  - **A *single* commander**
  - **With *appropriate*, identified *C2* mechanisms**
- **There will be only one person in charge of Air Force forces -- *the COMAFFOR***
  - **A COMAFFOR will be designated whenever USAF forces are deployed**
  - **Holds OPCON or TACON, as appropriate, of all AF forces**
  - **Holds ADCON of all AF forces**
- **Goal: clear lines of authority; single AF face to the JFC**

Types of Authority

- **OPCON**
  - Authority to organize and employ
  - Assign tasks to accomplish mission
- **TACON**
  - Authority limited to detailed, and usually local, direction / control of movements or maneuvers to accomplish mission
- **Support**
  - Authority to aid, assist, protect, or sustain another organization
- **ADCON** - ***a Service authority***
  - Authority for admin and support (resources, equipment, training, discipline)

Command Relationships

Forces may be assigned, attached, or in support

- **Assignment is a permanent transfer of forces**
  - **Ex: units assigned to USAFE**
  - **CINC has COCOM**
- **Attachment is a temporary transfer of forces**
  - **Ex: Units attached "for the duration" of an operation**
  - **Degree of OPCON or TACON will be specified**
- **Support is used when neither assigning or attaching is appropriate**
  - **Ex: One Service supporting another, or functional CINC supporting a regional CINC**
  - **Supporting/supported relationship established**

Command Relationship Models

Four general models for command relationships:

- **Forces deployed into theater**
- **Forces executing from outside the theater**
- **Functional forces**
- **Transient forces**

Command Relationship Models:

Forces Deployed into Theater

- **Assigned/attached forces deploy into an AOR**
  - **The most usual case**
- **OPCON: goes forward to the supported CINC, and normally delegated to the component commander**
- **ADCON: goes forward to the COMAFFOR**

Command Relationship Models:

Forces Executing from Outside of Theater

- **Forces are assigned or attached, but operate across AOR boundaries. Two cases:**
  - **Sorties operating from CONUS (Ex: B-2s in Kosovo)**
  - **Sorties deployed forward, but stationed outside AOR (Ex: B-52s at Diego Garcia supporting CENTAF strikes)**
- **For sorties operating from CONUS:**
  - **OPCON should go forward to the CINC with the operation**
  - **COMACC retains ADCON**
- **For sorties deployed forward, but outside AOR:**
  - **OPCON should go to the CINC with the operation**
  - **ADCON should go to the COMAFFOR where they bed down**

Command Relationship Models:

Functional Forces

- **Forces which satisfy missions across multiple AORs (such as mobility and space)**
  - **Best to remain centrally controlled**
- **Control may go forward to a regional commander if:**
  - **The forces will be fully utilized only within that operation**
  - **The gaining commander has the C2 necessary for proper control**
  - **The forces need to be responsive to the commander**
- **Otherwise, the functional commander should retain control to optimize utilization**

Command Relationship Models:

Transient Forces

- **Forces merely transiting an AOR or JOA, and not part of an AETF**
- **OPCON: does not normally transfer**
- **However, such forces *are* subject to local force protection and administrative reporting requirements.**

Leading Expeditionary Aerospace Forces

- An overview of senior leadership relations, responsibilities, and organizations
  - Joint Force Commander
  - COMAFFOR
  - JFACC
  - The DIRMOBFOR
- The mechanisms of command
  - The A - Staff
  - The Joint Air Operations Center

The Director of Mobility Forces (DIRMOBFOR)

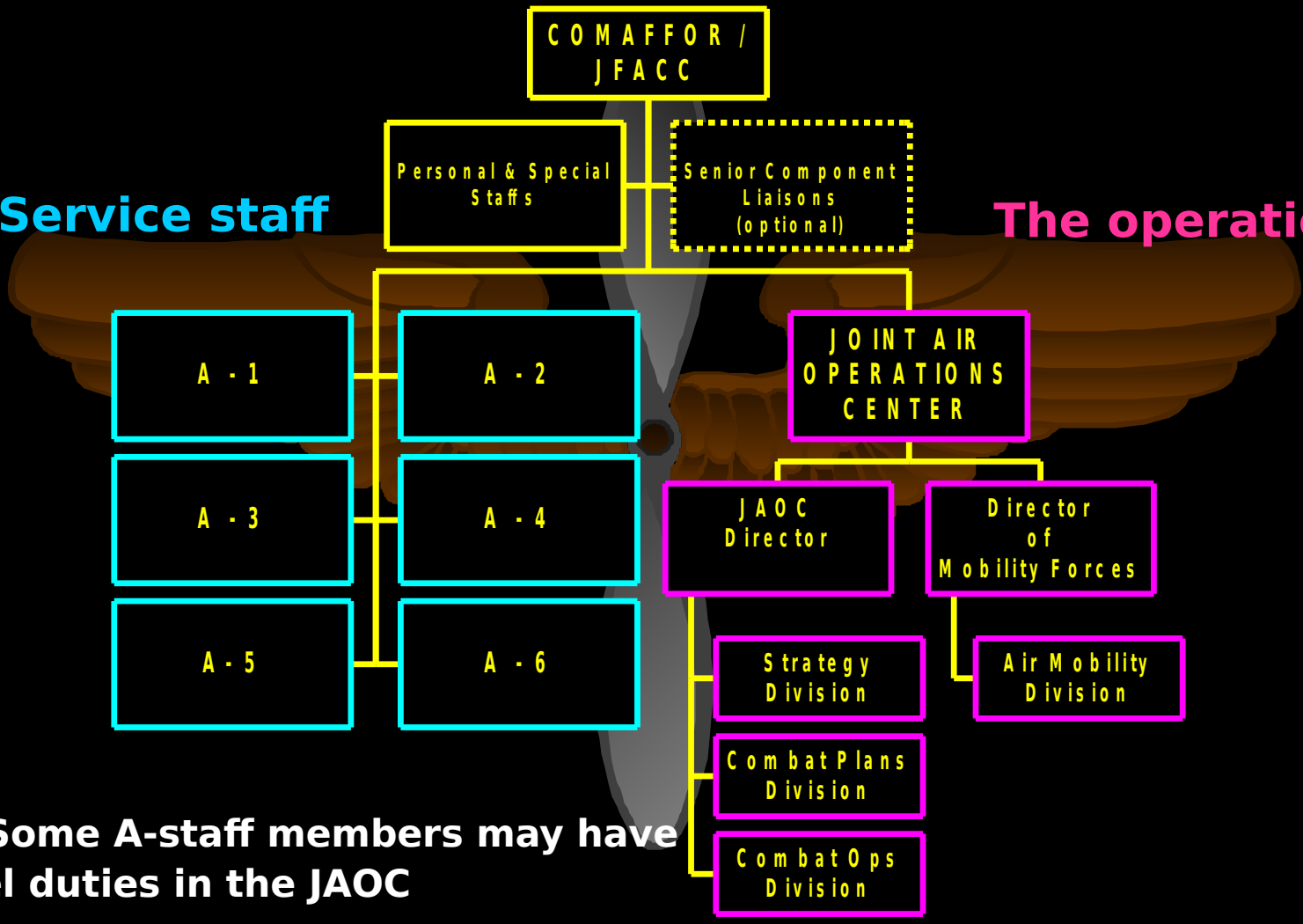
- The single Coordinating Authority for all air mobility internal and external to the JTF
  - Directs intratheater airlift
  - Coordinates intertheater airlift
  - Integrates air mobility into the ATO
  - Coordinates with the Tanker / Airlift Control Center (TACC)
- Directs the Air Mobility Division within the JAOC
- Works for the COMAFFOR/JFACC

Controlling Deployed USAF Forces

"The command element for any AETF will alway include the COMAFFOR, an appropriately sized s and appropriately sized C2 mechanisms." *-AFDD*

- **Operational** control is exercised through the Joint Air Operations Center (**JAOC**).
- **Service** activities are run through the **A-Staff**.

Notional HQ Organization with COMAFFOR as JFACC

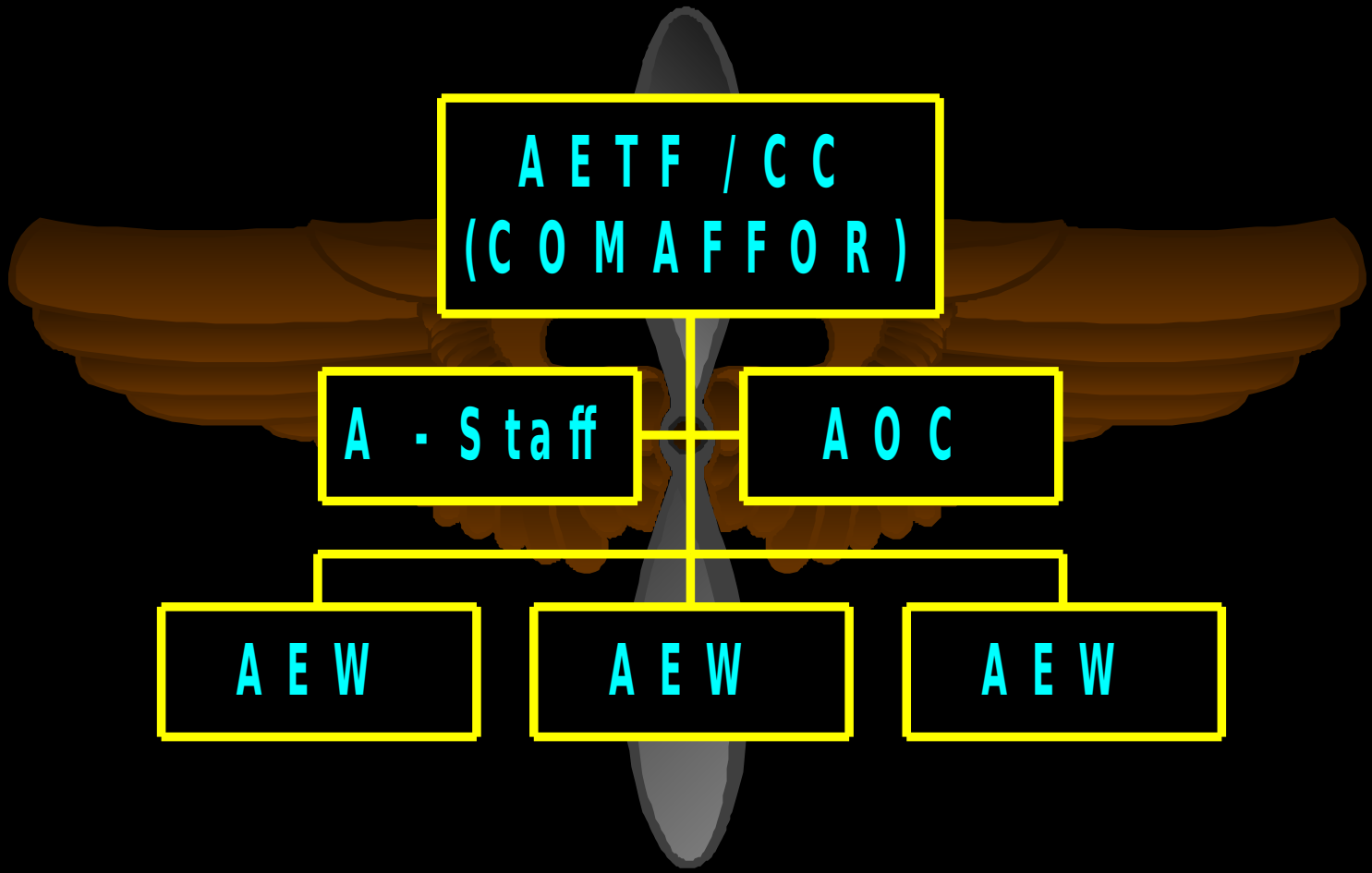


The Service staff

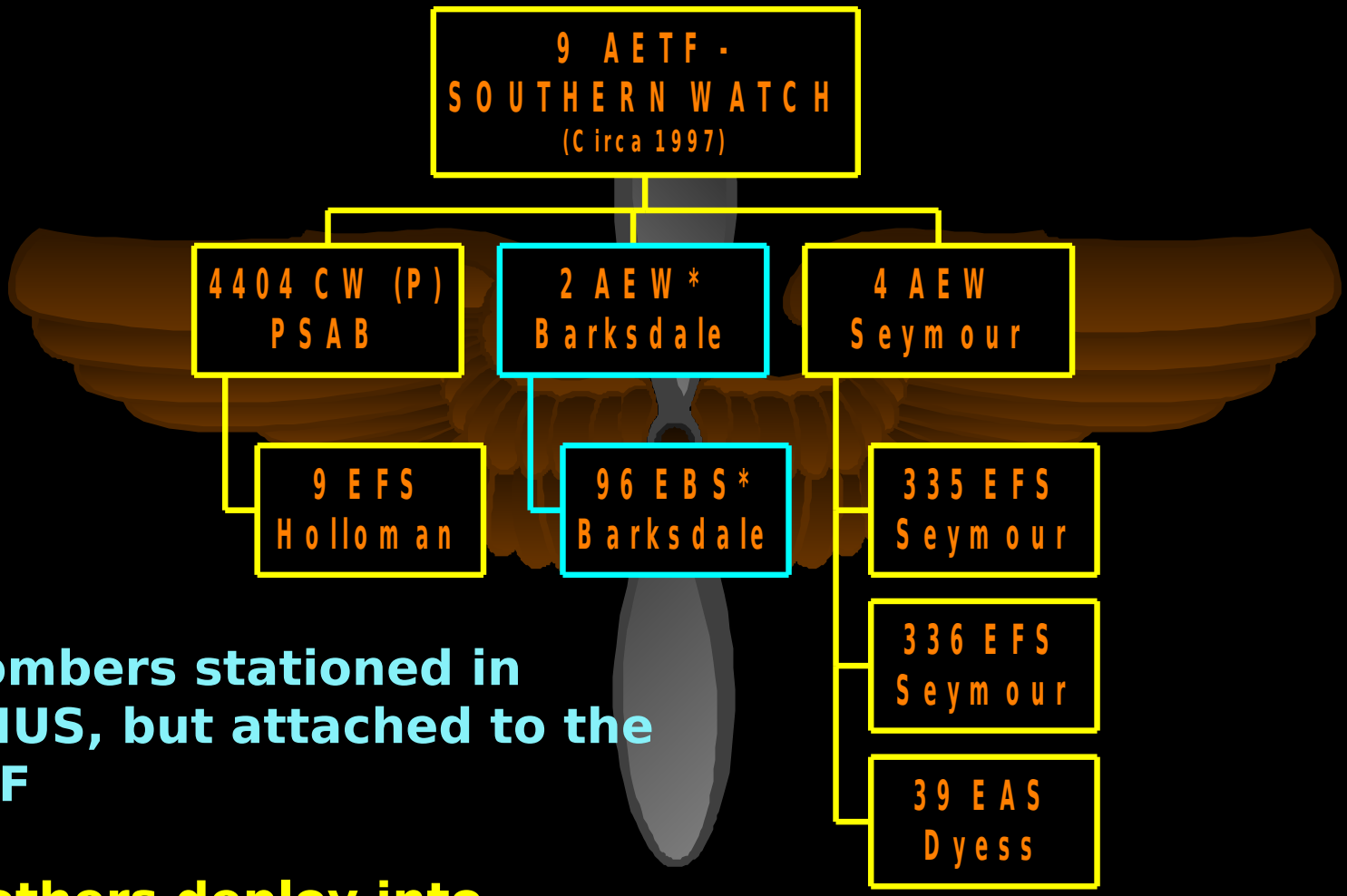
The operational st

Note: Some A-staff members may have parallel duties in the JAOC

Notional AETF



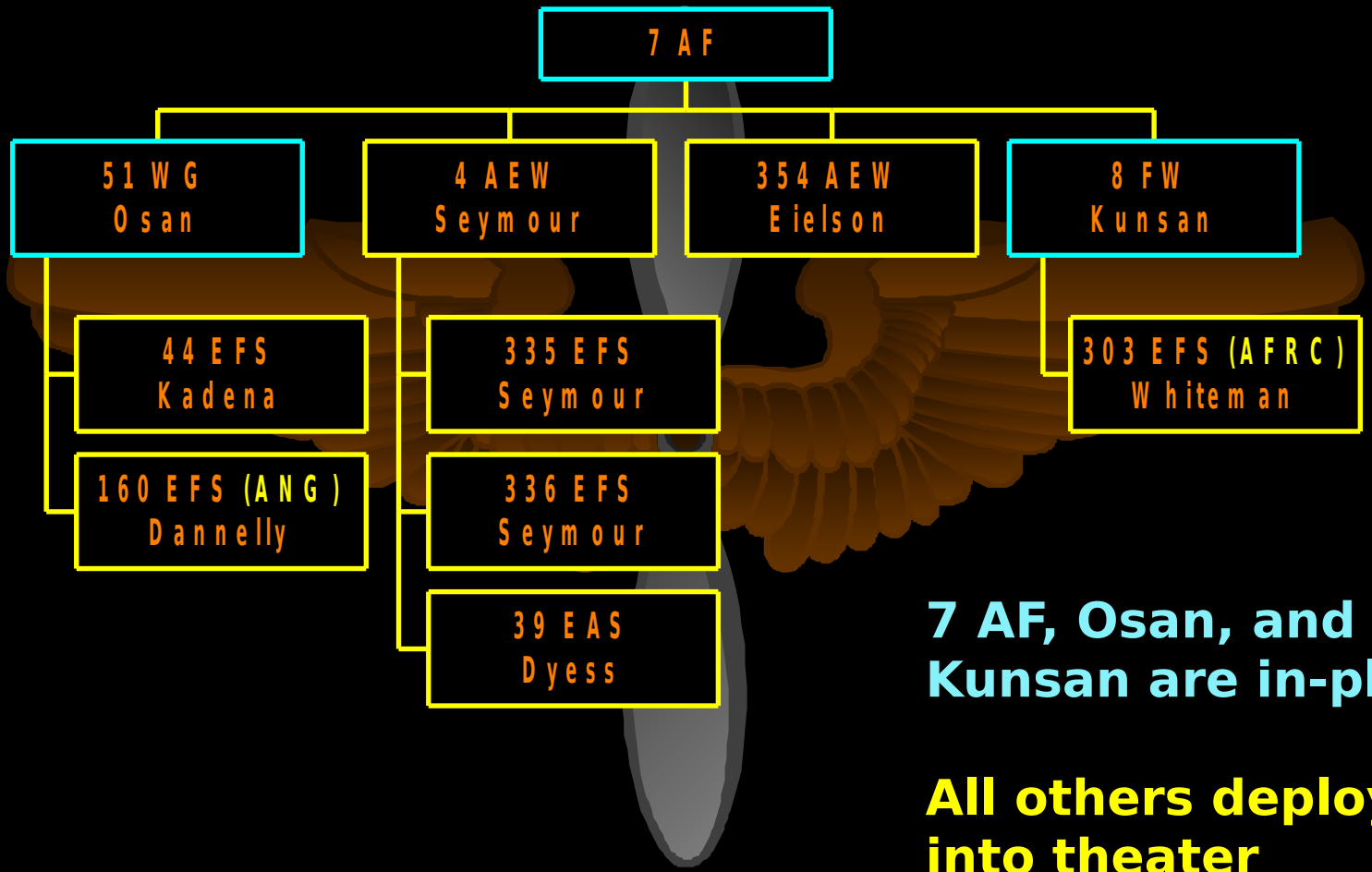
Example of an AETF
(Deployed NAF)



*** Bombers stationed in CONUS, but attached to the AETF**

All others deploy into theater

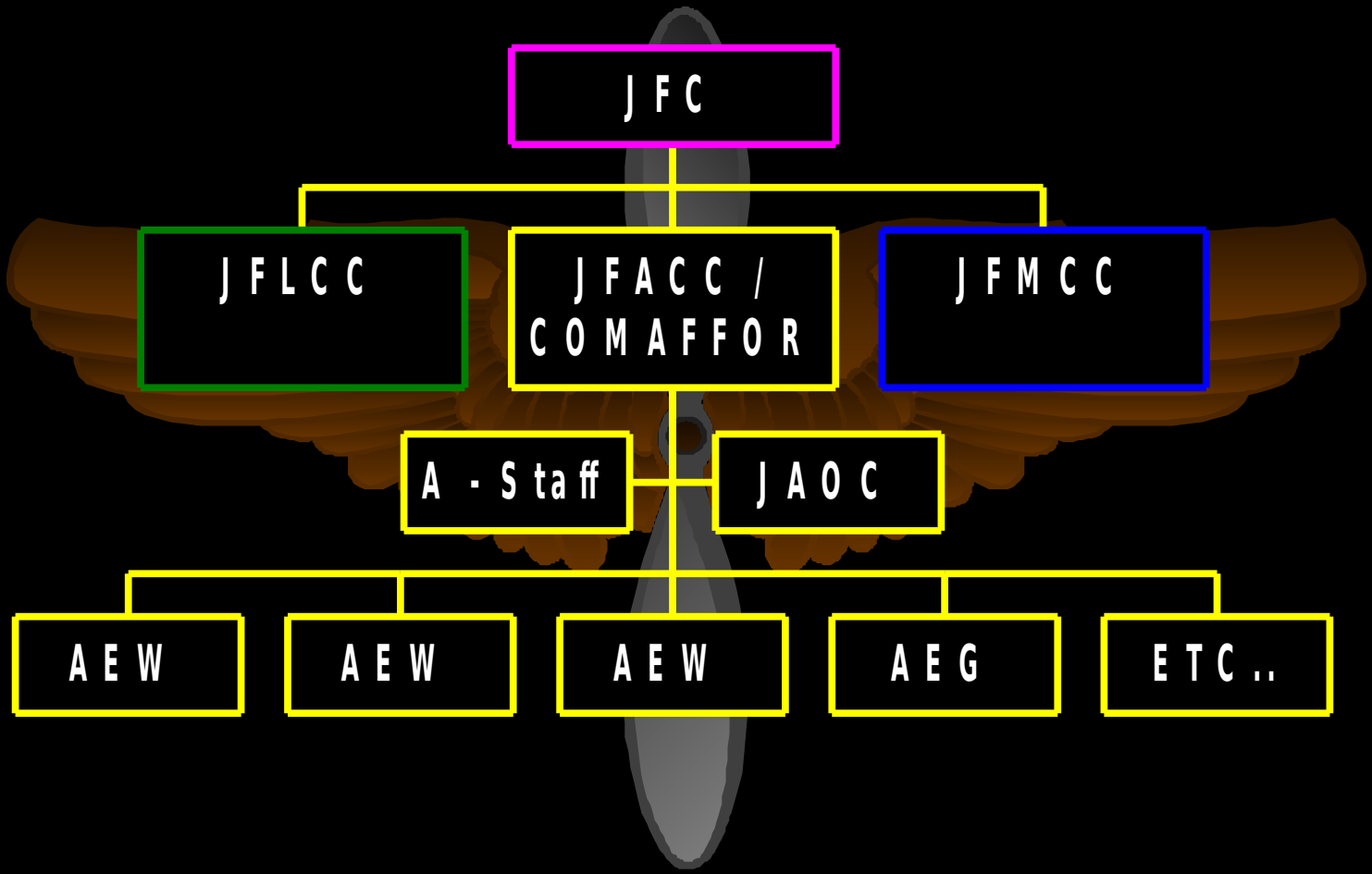
Example of an AETF
(In-place NAF)



7 AF, Osan, and Kunsan are in-place

All others deploy into theater

The Ideal Goal



The Joint Air Operations Plan

- How to build an “air campaign”
  - Operational Environment Research
  - Objective Determination
  - COG Identification
  - Strategy Development
  - JAOP Development
- ***How*** the air commander conducts theater air operations in support of the JFC’s vision

AFDD 2 : Summary

- Discusses the nature and uses of aerospace power
- Establishes organizing principles for expeditionary operations:
  - How to organize expeditionary forces into task forces
  - Explains command relationships and responsibilities
  - Outlines command mechanisms
- Outlines processes for planning aerospace operations

Got Doctrine?

AIR FORCE DOCTRINE CENTER